ANTITERRORISM

- Terrorism has become a media event and, as such, a phenomenon of our time.
- Terrorist frequently claim affiliation with what types of causes?
- Political organizations to give claim respectability.

TACTICS

- Tactics vary according to the levels of training the terrorist have.
- Categories of training are:
- Trained: Entire group with formal training
- Semi-trained: Few have been trained and passed the training on to others
- Untrained: No members have training

TACTICS

- Name some objectives the terrorist might hope to accomplish?
- Attract publicity for cause
- Demonstrate their power
- Show governments lack of power
- Extract revenge
- Obtain logistic supports
- Cause government to overreact

TACTICS

- COMMON TACTICS INCLUDE:
- Assassination: Killing prominent person or symbolic enemies.
- Arson: Less dramatic, low risk, low level of knowledge needed.
- Bombing: Improvised explosive device (IED) is the terrorist weapon of choice.

TACTICS

- Hostage Taking: Usually overt seizure, with intent of gaining publicity. Very risky
- Kidnapping:Usually covert seizure of one or more persons to extract demands. Requires elaborate planning and logistics.
- Hijacking: Could be employed as means of success. Normally carried out to produce a spectacular hostage situation.

TACTICS

- Seizure: Involves buildings or objects that have value in eyes of the audience. Risk due to security forces.
- Raids or attacks: Usually done for three reasons: to gain access to broadcasting, demonstrate government’s inability to secure facility, or to require resources.

TACTICS

- Sabotage:Done to demonstrate how vulnerable society is to terrorist actions.
- Hoaxes: any terrorist group that establishes credibility can employ a hoax with success.
- Special Weapons: Potential for mass destruction and deep-seated fear most have of chemical/biological weapons are used to make a statement

TACTICSW

- Environmental Destruction: Increasing accessibility of sophisticated weapons to terrorist have the potential to threaten the environment.
- Technology: Can interrupt transportation, banking, public health, ect.
- Computer attacks are on the rise.
- Availability of powerful explosives give terrorist more capabilities.

TERRORIST CAPABILITIES

- What technologies have enhanced terrorist capabilities?
- Communications, encryption capabilities, surveillance equipment, weapons, range of computer and information , weapons components, and the Internet.

TERRORIST CAPABILITIES

- Antiterrorism capabilities have also been enhanced:
- Detection of explosions, detection of and defense against C-B agents, physical protection, incident response, data analysis and dissemination.

- Categories of terrorist groups are:
- National, transnational, and international.
- National operate within single nation.
- Transnational operate across borders.
- International operate in two or more nations

CATEGORIES

- Terrorist are also known in this manner:
- Non-State-Supported-operate autonomously, receiving no significant support from any government.
- State Supported: Receives support from one or more governments.
- State-directed: Agents of the government

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

- Security is the primary consideration for terrorist.
- Groups are usually cellular, each cell isolated.
- Larger groups have central command and control elements.
- Smaller groups may have single command element.
- Militarily structured

TERRORIST

- Terrorist organizations have little or no access to government resources and need support.
- Structure is:
- Leadership: hardcore, totally committed
- Active Cadre: those who :carry out attacks
- Active Support: Don’t commit violent acts but provide money.
- Passive Supporter: Sympathetic to cause

TERRORIST

- Not all committed to ideology.
- Crusaders: ideologically inspired
- Criminals or professionals: Work for personal gain
- Emotionally or mentally disturbed: Commit acts for special mandate from a deity.

TERRORIST TARGETS

- Terrorist seems to thrive in the environment that offers the least justification for political violence.
- The reasons US interest are a target is ideological differences.
- Terrorist think the U.S. will dictate courses of action to other governments.
- Our presence around the world is a factor.

Domestic Terrorism

- At the time this was written, the statement was made that “Despite recent bombings in New York, Oklahoma, and Atlanta, the U.S. has a low rate of terrorism”. We now know that has changed.
- Terrorism is now a major issue in the United States.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- U. S, Policy:
- All terrorist actions are criminal and intolerable.
- All lawful measures to prevent such acts and to bring justice to those that commit them will be taken
- No concessions to terrorist extortion will be made
- When Americans are abducted overseas the host nation will exercise its responsibility under international law.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Close contact will remain with host governments
- International cooperation remains a fundamental aspect of U.S. policy.

LEAD AGENCY

- Lead Agencies for terrorist acts are:
- Department of State: Outside the U.S.
- Department of Justice/FBI: Inside the U.S.
- Department of Transportation: Aboard Aircraft in flight.
- U.S. Coast Guard: Antiterrorism in US Ports

LEGAL ASPECTS

- By definition terrorist acts are criminal acts.
- Captured terrorist are not afforded protection as per Prisoner of War Status.
- In peacetime: punishable under domestic law
- In war: Tried under local criminal law and military jurisdiction by courts-martial or military tribunal

COMMANDERS AUTHORITY

- Legal and policy restrictions are contained in the Posse Comitatus Act or other federal statutes.
- President is currently empowered to use military forces for what purposes?
- To restore and maintain public order
- Respond to request for aid
- Protect constitutional rights
- Protect Federal property

PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY CONT

- Meet specified contingencies
- Assist US Secret Service in protecting the President
- Assist Federal magistrates
- Assist Attorney General
- Assist EPA

PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY

- To cope with domestic emergencies and protect public safety.
- Institute emergency rule when required

- JURISDICTIONS: Look not only to substance of offense but to where it occurs.

JURISDICTION

- Name the four categories of Federal Territorial Jurisdiction:
- Exclusive: Federal government has all authority over issue
- Concurrent: Federal government and State have same authority over issue
- Partial: Federal and State each exercise “some” authority

JURISDICTION

- Proprietarily Jurisdiction: Federal government has acquired interest in but no legislative jurisdiction over it.
- Items to remember:
- Federal law contains no special prohibition against terrorist acts as do some state codes.
- In some cases, terrorist acts may be violations of state laws.
- Choice between Federal or state action is made by prosecuting authority.

Federal Agencies

- National Security Council: Formulates policies
- Committee to Combat Terrorism: Focuses on protection of foreign diplomatic personnel in the U.S. as well as those working abroad.
- Department of Justice: responsible for overseeing Federal response to acts of terrorism.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- FBI: Primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents.
- DOD: Has the lead role in countering domestic terrorist incidents where US forces may be used.
- Military Authority: With Presidential approval to use military force.

USE OF FORCE

- What is the Hierarchy for Use of Force?
- Presidential Approval, then Attorney General, then FBI or Secretary of Defense. Then Special Agent in Charge (FBI) or Military Commander (SOD) and then can work jointly together to complete mission.

Military Installations

- Installation commanders are responsible for maintain law and order on military installations.
- Military provides initial response.
- Foreign Incidents: Same as domestic just report to host nation and Department Of State.
- Response to off-installation incidents is SOLE responsibility of host nation

INTELLIGENCE

- What is the first line of defense in the AT Program.

- Primary Sources of INTEL are:
- Open-source information, criminal records, government intelligence, and local information.

SOURCES OF INTEL

- Open Source Information: Publicly available
- Criminal Records: Military and civil law enforcement agencies collect criminal records
- Government Intel: Responsible for coordinating the national intel agencies concerned with combating terrorism
- Local Information: Valuable source

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Who is responsible for collecting and processing domestic terrorist Information in the U.S.?
- FBI
- Who Overseas?
- CIA

THREATS

- We must have a continual process of compiling and examining all avail information to identify threats against the U.S.
- Threat analysis factors are:
- Factor 1: Existence
- Factor 2: Capability
- Factor 3: Intent
- Factor 4: History
- Factor 5: Targeting
- Factor 6: Security Environment

THREAT LEVEL

- CRITICAL: Factors 1, 2, 5 present. 3, 4 may be.
- HIGH: Factors 1, 2, 3, 4 are present
- MEDIUM: Factors 1, 2, 4 present
- LOW: Factors 1,2 present
- NEGLIGIBLE: Factors 1,2 may or may not be present.